

FARM AND GARDEN.

Potatoes as Food for Cattle.

When potatoes are cheap they may be cooked and fed with advantage to cattle, sheep and swine, not because the potatoes contain a large proportion of nutritious matter, for they do not, being mostly composed of water, but because when fed in connection with corn or oats, ground, the potatoes promote digestion and increase the value of the grain, the combination giving better results than either food alone.

Winter Helps For Amateur Florist.

See that your plants get fresh air whenever it can be given them safely. This means that cold air should be so admitted that it is mixed with the air of the room before it reaches the plants themselves. Give your plants the benefit of light and sunshine if you wish them to do well. Water only when the surface of the soil looks dry. This rule cannot be deviated from with safety by the amateur. The experienced gardener will frequently discover conditions which make it safe for him to vary or modify it, but these the amateur will not discover, and it is not possible to lay down any instructions by which they may be discovered. Over-watering does untold harm, as it causes souring of the soil and brings on decay of the roots. Apply fertilizers only when a plant is growing, for when it is only, can it make use of them. Begin with a small quantity of whatever fertilizer you use, and increase the amount as the plant increases in growth, being careful not to overdo the matter.—Ladies' Home Journal.

To Keep Milk.

Caring for milk in the home is discussed in a publication of the New Jersey Experiment Station. Among the topics treated are "What causes milk to sour," "How germs get into the milk," "The rapidity of the souring of milk," "How cooking affects milk," "Pasteurizing and sterilizing." It will be seen from the list of subjects treated that the scope of the bulletin is broad and that it deals with practical questions. It seems that with all the valuable literature which has recently been furnished upon the subject of milk and its production and care, some distinct advance should have been made in dairying, and we believe that the advance has come.

To keep milk sweet for a long time in the absence of ice it should be relatively pure to start with, and must be pasteurized or sterilized as soon as received, and intervals of six to twelve hours, according to the temperature of the air in which the milk is kept. The warmer the air the sooner should the "scalding" of the milk be repeated. By the use of a good refrigerator only one heating is usually necessary.

Keeping Out the Cold.

Where manure is thrown out of small barn windows that have a wooden slide shutter, there is much entrance of cold wind during the winter. Much of this trouble can be avoided by placing over such windows a quickly made "hood" such as is shown in the illustration. The bottom is open, permitting the manure to fall down into the pile below. A shed-roof should protect these piles of dressing from the weather, or a cellar be arranged far below the tie-up. There are hundreds of barns where the manure is now thrown out under the eaves, that could be raised a foot or so, or a couple of feet of the soil beneath removed, when a good manure cellar would result. The wise farmer knows well that the dressing from the stable is the mainstay of the farm operations, and that the heaving in open barnyards takes out at least half of the value. We need a crusade on this subject of careful handling of stable dressing, for the success of the farm depends upon saving all the fertilizer possible to apply to the soil. With a manure cellar or a manure shed the dressing would not only be saved, but the windows could be fitted tightly in the tie-ups, keeping the cattle much warmer.—New York Tribune.

Need of Warm Hen-Houses.

Practical poultry keepers have long known the necessity and value of keeping hens in warm houses in order to get the best results in winter egg production. It has been left for the West Virginia experimental station to determine just how much difference there would be in egg production between similar flocks kept in warm and cold houses. Two houses, built exactly alike, and situated side by side, were selected for the experiment, in each of which were placed twelve pullets. One house had previously been heated on the inside and covered with paper to make it perfectly tight. Both were heated with matched siding and single roofs.

The fowls were fed alike in each case. The morning mash consisted of cornmeal, ground middlings and ground oats, and at night whole grain was scattered in the litter. They also had fresh water, grit and bone and granulated bone. The experiment started November 24 and continued for five months. The following shows the number of eggs laid during each period: First month, warm house, 87 eggs; cold house, 39 eggs. Second month, warm house, 139 eggs; cold house, 109 eggs. Third month, warm house, 138 eggs; cold house, 103 eggs. Fourth month, warm house, 120 eggs; cold house, 124 eggs. Fifth month, warm house, 154 eggs; cold house, 114 eggs. Total, warm house, 620 eggs; cold house, 496 eggs. This experiment plainly shows that it is important to build warm houses for hens if you want them to lay a large number of eggs during the cold weather when eggs are high in price.

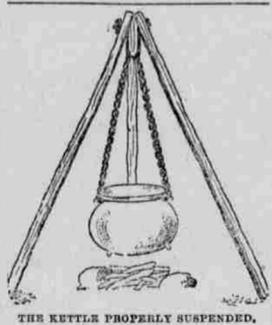
Suppressing Swine Fever.

The Board of Agriculture has circulated a leaflet appealing for the co-operation of pig owners in their efforts to eradicate swine fever. After many years of futile but costly action the authorities are at last beginning to recognize that all attempts to exterminate the troublesome plague that do not include the energetic and conscientious support of owners of pigs must end in failure, hence the present circular, the contents of which we cordially commend to the serious attention of farmers and all who keep or deal in pigs. There can be no doubt, after these years of apparently fruitless efforts, that the board have a heavy task in hand in the suppression of this disease, but if they receive the assistance, in the shape of timely information of suspected cases and in the isolation of fresh purchases, that they are perfectly entitled to expect from owners, the undertaking should be materially simplified and the prospect of successful achievement correspondingly improved.

The authorities lay particular stress on the importance of seclusion or isolation from contact or communication with affected herds—the disease never having a spontaneous origin—and cleanliness about the sties, crates, nets, ropes, etc., used in the conveyance of swine. That the disease might be suppressed if proper care were uniformly taken to avoid or to check infection is shown by the significant fact that an outbreak in a pedigree herd, though it may have sent specimens to all the leading shows of the year or for a series of years, is rarely heard of. It is sincerely to be hoped that the circular referred to will have some effect in inducing owners and traders in general to render the assistance and to exercise the care that are reasonably to be expected of them.—London Morning Post.

A Convenient Kettle Support.

There are many farmers in need of something convenient to hang a large kettle on. Many support the kettle on three stones, which is unsatisfactory,



THE KETTLE PROPERLY SUSPENDED.

especially if the heat cracks one stone and the kettle tips over. The accompanying cut is drawn from a photograph I took recently on a neighboring farm. The cut comes very near to explaining itself. The device consists of three moderately heavy pieces of wood for legs, which are attached together at the top by a heavy bolt. Some six or eight inches below the union of the three legs a heavy clevis is secured to the middle leg. From this clevis two chains extend downward to proper distance and double backward to fasten onto the ears of the kettle, which then hangs suspended. The length of the legs will depend on convenience and the size of the kettle they are to support. Those shown in the cut are eleven feet in length and were made from medium-sized well seasoned fence rails. When the kettle is not in use it can be lowered, folded together and laid away.—C. P. Reynolds, in New England Homestead, riot of thirty days.

The Tainting of Milk.

The most unpleasant taste of tainted milk which appears in a good deal that is shipped to market in the fall and early winter is due to a large extent to the condition of the pasture fields and the carelessness of the milkers. Nothing probably prejudices city people more against drinking milk than to taste this disagreeable flavor. Dairymen who are careless in their methods do a great deal to condemn milk as a daily diet. More and more people are coming to the conclusion that milk forms the best diet provided by nature, but people will not drink it so long as they have their sense of cleanliness and healthfulness offended by this disagreeable odor which comes from careless milking and feeding. If the trouble could not be remedied there would be some excuse for its existence. But it can, and very easily at that.

Most of the odor and tainted flavor comes from weeds allowed to grow up in the pasture field. These weeds are ignored by the cows when the pasture is good, but when fall comes, and there is little else to eat in the fields, they will eat weeds. Now these weeds absolutely produce no good at all. They do not nourish the cows nor make milk. They simply taint the milk, cream and butter, and spoil its chances of sale. Therefore, the dairyman who permits the weeds to grow in the pasture fields in the autumn is practically injuring his own interests at both ends. The weeds which are systematically rooted out and cut down every summer and fall cannot long persist in growing, and the combat will become easier and easier every year. But one season's crop, if it is allowed to produce seeds will contract the good work of several years on the part of the dairyman.

The matter of cleanliness in milking is one that should not need explaining, and yet the dirty, filthy methods followed on so many farms is sufficient evidence that careless methods are still followed. The milk that has a cowy flavor is tainted by the dirt and filth that drops in the milk pail. Careless milkers are responsible for it, and they should receive their lesson in cleanliness by those who handle the milk. If we would but remember that all such tainted milk hurts the whole business, and in most cases ruins the dairyman who practices the methods, there might be less poor milk shipped to market, and less poor butter made on the farm or creamery.—C. S. Walters, in American Cultivator.

No man's destiny can be judged until destiny has ended him.

FACTS AND FANCIES FOR THE FAIR

New York City.—Norfolk styles are in the height of fashion, both for young girls and their elders. The exceedingly smart May Manton waist shown



MISSIS' NORFOLK WAIST.

exemplifies one of the latest designs, and is desirable for many materials. The original is made of velveteen in a black and white shepherd's plaid; but flannel corduroy, and all the season's waist cloths are equally appropriate. As shown the waist is made over the fitted foundation, but can be left unlined when preferred.

The lining is simply fitted and terminates at the waist line. The fronts and backs of the waist are smooth at the upper portion, but drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The box pleats are applied, stitched at each edge, and are graduated in width to give a tapering effect to the figure. The yoke is cut in points, that are stitched flat over the pleats, and the neck is finished with a novel collar that matches it and the cuffs. The sleeves are in bishop style.

To cut this waist for a miss of fourteen years of age, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

Woman's Shirt Waist or Blouse.

The smart blouse waists are acknowledged favorites of fashion and grow in favor and variety with each change of season. This latest May Manton design, shown in the large engraving, includes many novel features and is admirably adapted to afternoon wear. The original of white moire poplin, stitched with heavy white silk, shows gold ball buttons with white silk cords



A SMART BLOUSE WAIST.

effecting the closing at the centre front. All waist materials, such as taffeta, peau de soie, flannel, serge, cashmere, pique, chevot, and the more substantial wash fabrics are appropriate.

The foundation, or fitted lining, which may be omitted, extends to the waist line only, and closes at the centre front, but separately from the outside; over it are arranged the parts of the waist proper which extend below the belt in shirt waist style. The fronts and back are seamed together at the shoulders before the deep pleats are laid that extend over the tops of the sleeves to give the lengthened effect now so fashionable. These pleats are double stitched like tucks for some distance on both front and back, two extra rows of ornamental stitching being added at evenly spaced distances. The tiny breast pocket is finished with a stitched welt, but may be omitted, if not desired. The sleeves are in bishop style, with the new deep cuffs, and the neck is finished with a regulation stock that closes in the back.

To cut this waist in the medium size, three and five-eighths yards of material twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, will be required.

The Boy's Usefulness.

The usefulness of the ordinary, dark-tinted daytime boy goes without saying. Not many have considered that the dress boy for those who go about much to receptions and the like is even more useful. Whether of ostrich feathers, tulle, chiffon, ribbon, rose petals or some two or three of those fabrics in combination, if it be truly beautiful and becoming it may cover a multitude of sartorial sins. Or, if one is not burdened with any clothes that have been better days it is very comfortable to draw round one's bare shoulders between dances, or when the doors are on a continuous swing. Planned round the neck of a nice cape it transforms it into a presentable evening wrap. The prettiest seen so far was composed of delicate pink rose petals, loosely set, in a foamy mass of cream white chiffon.

Stripes in the Foulards.

A tendency to stripes appears in the foulards, though this is not pronounced, but quite a side issue, like

the dots on some of the other designs. There is a foundation of fine lines on some of the silks, giving a combined effect, and over this appears the pattern proper. Or perhaps there is something more of a stripe, but it is always as a foundation for the various patterns which have a tendency to small all-over effects.

Antique Lace as Trimmings.

Antique lace and embroidery form the trimmings of the up-to-date woman's costume. This fashion comes from Paris, where reproductions of old designs and colors are worn by those who do not possess choice pieces as heirlooms. Antique embroideries, even if damaged by time, are much coveted.

Materials For Dressy Waists.

The fashionable materials for dressy waists are the colored Swiss lawns, white dotted and figured Swiss, Persian lawn and the soft Pongee silks. The latter are seen in pretty self-colored figured and dotted effects, which afford a pleasing change from the plain goods so long worn.

Use on Gowns and Millinery.

Delicately tinted velvet applies in artistic Persian effects, and likewise black velvet designs, to be used alike on gowns, fancy wraps and high-grade millinery, are greatly in evidence this season among the most expensive and recherche importations from both Paris and London.

Ruffles of Ostrich Feathers.

Fashionable ruffles of ostrich feathers are far wider at the back than at the ends, and many small capes of white marabout are made with stolen of white fur and lace combed. They are often of the nature of pelerines rather than ruffles.

Pretty Ornament For the Hair.

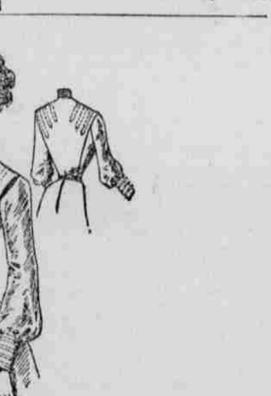
Here is the prettiest of little ornaments for the hair. It is a rosette of tulle; rising from it is an algrette, and on the algrette, swaying as if about to fly, are little white butterflies cleverly made of white feathers.

White Cloth Jackets.

A white cloth jacket, long at the sides and open in front, is unlined. It is meant to be worn indoors over any colored silk dresses. It is suitable for receiving guests on your day at home.

Make Handsome Stocks.

Handsome lousine handkerchiefs make handsome stocks. They are not



A SMART BLOUSE WAIST.

inexpensive for that purpose, of course, but the stock with the delicate roses upon the white is worth while.

Some Pretty Combinations.

Beautiful and effective galleons of lace and spangles are in black and steel combinations.

Pretty Petticoats.

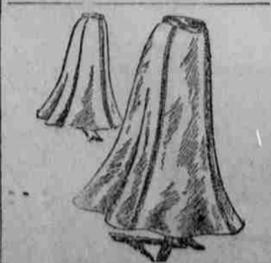
Those white or delicately colored brilliantine petticoats are pretty and serviceable.

Five-Gored Flare Waist.

The skirt that fits snugly about the hips and flares freely at the feet is in the height of style for young girls as well as for their elders. This admirable May Manton model includes all the latest features and will be found very satisfactory in every way. As shown, the material is broadcloth in tobacco brown, but all cloths and chevots, as well as the lighter weight wools and silks are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in five gores, that being found the most becoming of all styles. Each gore is carefully shaped, and widens as it approaches the fashionable flare. The flounces at the back are laid in inverted pleats that are quite flat, but produce graceful fulgures at the lower edge, where the skirt falls in becoming folds.

To cut this skirt for a girl of fourteen years of age, four and three-fourth yards of material twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards



MISSIS' FIVE-GORED FLARE SKIRT.

thirty-two inches wide, two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-half yards fifty inches wide will be required.

DROWNED IN GOLDEN SAND.

An Experience That Does Not Fall to the Lot of Many.

C. F. de Jersey-Grut and L. Simpson, oth of Sydney, Australia, are traveling on pleasure through the United States. Mr. Simpson has had an experience that does not often fall to the lot of man—of being nearly drowned in gold. And it happened in this wise, he said to a writer for the Denver Republican:

"I was in New Zealand about a year ago and was down in the southern part of the place. There is a river here named the Zaidas, and a very peculiar river it is in a good many ways. It is remarkable for its strength and swiftness of its current in the mountains, and it goes under ground for a space of about a mile in its middle course. But the chief of its peculiarities is the gold-bearing quicksand to be found near its mouth. There is about a mile of the river there, where it spreads out, that is full of quicksand, and for a good distance this sand is full of gold. It assays as high as \$1200 a ton, and is, of course, a very valuable thing. Until recently there was no known way of utilizing this gold, but about a year ago a new method was found whereby the gold could be extracted.

"Well, I was near there, with a party of friends, camping and shooting and fishing. The first night I rode out on my horse down the river to see some people that lived on a farm near the mouth of the river. There was a light wind blowing at the time, and it blew my hat all of a sudden from my head and out into the stream. It floated down slowly, and I rode on the bank and followed and watched it. I thought that it would soon come near the bank, and then I would be able to go out and get it by making my horse wade in the stream. I had not heard of the quicksand.

"Pretty soon, as it did not come near the bank, I urged the animal out into the river. The animal would not go, however, and neighed loudly when brought near the water. After I had made repeated efforts to get the horse out into the stream I gave it up, and then thought that I would wade out and get the hat myself. It was close to the bank and the river did not look deep.

"So I jumped off the horse and into the stream and then in an instant I knew what was the matter with the animal. For I had struck the quicksand. It was the place where the gold is most to be found, and that sand there is worth lots of money; but it did not seem to make any difference to me whether it was gold I was sinking in or just plain sand. It rose higher and higher on me, and I felt that it was surely the end. But the luck was with me, and I was pulled out by a chance passer on a horse, who threw a lariot over my shoulders. I thought that I was surely being cut in two by the lariot; but I was not, and I was pulled out after a while and got over my scare. That sand where I was in now worth millions of dollars, and I literally was drowning in gold, but it wasn't any fun, I can tell you."

John Bull, the Laundryman.

The allegorical figure of Britannia presiding at the world's wash tub is hardly gratifying to the national vanity, but it is quite true that she is fast becoming the washerwoman, or rather the clear starcher, of the world. There was a time when the Englishman's shirt front and collar were "done up" by French workpeople in London, but now it appears the tables are completely turned. Shiplads of linen cross the channel from France.

Not only does the French dandy send his laundry to London, but on the Dutch packets come great bales from Holland, and cargoes of men's soiled linens are sent from India at regular intervals, being returned a week later in a state of glossy whiteness.

Britannia personified as a buxom woman with sleeves turned up and hands buried in the suds is not going to appeal very strongly to the humor of the English people.—London Correspondence, New York Herald.

An Alluring Appeal For Recruits.

Nearly a century ago England was in her life and death grapple with Napoleon, and recruits being wanted for that crack corps, the Twenty-third Light Dragoons, under orders for service with Wellington in Spain, the regimental recruiting officer advertised for men in terms whereof the following is a choice extract:

"You will be mounted on the finest horses in the world, with superb clothing, and the richest accoutrements; your pay and privileges are equal to two guineas a week; you are every where respected; your society is courted; you are admired by the fair, which, together with the chance of getting swished to a buxom widow, or brushing with a rich heiress, renders the situation truly enviable and desirable. Young men out of employment, or otherwise uncomfortable—There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, if taken at the flood, leads on to fortune—'nick it, and instantly apply.'"

Baden-Powell's Idea For Cavalry.

Baden-Powell's brain is never still. His versatile nature is ever improving and improving. The stern need of war have shown him many plans to help cavalrymen in action, and one of the most important is a method to hold horses in action from stampeding. He has just been asked to submit his plan to the War Office. The idea is simplicity itself, and, seeing that it allows every man to go into action, has been favorably received by the War Office officials. The system is that of leaving the reins simply undrawn on the outside of the horse's bit, the reinside being left fastened. The reins are then fastened to the reinside stirrup so as to give just sufficient pulling power on the horse's mouth to keep it moving in a small circle, if it is inclined to move at all. In this way it will be seen that all possibility of a stampede is done away with, as the horse cannot move in a straight direction.—London Express.

Trained Bears.

Three or four hundred years ago it was a common thing among the inhabitants of Scandinavia and Denmark to catch and train young bears, but were very often used as beasts of burden. It was not strange to see brunt walking like a man with a large bundle strapped to his shoulders. He was also trained to work water wheels and to draw water from the wells. But a more curious use to which he was put was that of watch dog.

Went in California Redwood.

A great business is being built up in shipping California redwood to Central and South America and the Orient. It is soft and easy to work. Many trees are 16 feet in diameter and 200 feet high. Redwood resists decay and fire and is one of the most enduring woods. All the Pacific coast railroads use redwood ties, and large quantities have been shipped to Mexico, South America and India.

Brave Men and Cowardly Men.

The difference between brave men and cowardly men is that the man who is afraid to be afraid has a contempt for the man who is afraid not to be afraid.—New York Press.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

International Lesson Comments For January 26.

Subject: The Lame Man Healed, Acts III, 1-16.—Golden Text, Ex. xv, 2.—Memory Verses, 6-8.—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

"Peter and John." The two apostolic leaders; the oldest and youngest, probably of the noble twelve. Old friends and partners in fishing on Galilee, Luke 5; New partners in fishing for men. Different in many ways, alike in principle, devotion and in purpose. "The hour of prayer." The Jews had daily three hours of prayer—the third, sixth and ninth, and answering to 9 a. m., 12 m. and 3 p. m. Peter and John seem to have gone to the temple apart from the others; perhaps to seek the opportunity of presenting the people, as well as to offer their supplications before God.

"Lame," etc. Now above forty years old, a confirmed cripple, not able to walk with crutches, but carried like a child into the public places where he might beg; incurable except by divine power. "From the temple." From the court of the Gentiles into the court of the women and the other courts of the temple. "An alms." The giving of alms was a sacred duty, insisted upon in connection with the religious offerings of the temple. Deut. 14: 28, 29; 15: 7-11; 26: 12, 13.

"Fastening his eyes." Not a mere glance, but gazing upon him with all that sympathy which love teaches the heart to feel for Christ's sake. "With John." "Without interchange of words Peter knew that John was of the same mind, and agreed to ask for the cure of this cripple, assuring him that his prayer would be answered. "Look on us." His words were intended to aid the unfortunate man in collecting his thoughts, and in looking upward to the apostles with hope and confidence.

"Gave heed." Obedient Peter's direction to look, which gave evidence of faith in its beginning, according to his knowledge.

"Silver—none." This was after the estates were sold (Acts 2: 45), and shows how far the apostles were from enriching themselves by the treasures which passed through their hands. "Such as have." With this power from Christ to heal, he accomplished far more than if he had assigned him the revenue of a kingdom. "Nazarath." Jesus was a Galilean living and performing the same works He did when in the flesh. This title had been included in derision to Jesus, and in thus using it Peter embraced the humiliation and cross of Christ in the condition of healing, as well as His power and glory.

"Rise and walk." The man felt there was no mockery in the command; the words were interpreted to him by the look and touch of Peter, by the rush of new life through him, and perhaps by some memory of Jesus. The command was to do the thing; not merely to try, or to look around for some means to assist in walking. He felt that the command was to repent and believe and lead a holy life.

"By the right hand." As Jesus had done with others. Not so much to honor Jesus, but to show that the man was healed by the power of Jesus. "Lifted him up." A sign intimating the supernatural help he would receive if he exerted himself as he was commanded.

"To join the temple." His first act was to join the temple. "Walking." He walked in obedience to the command of the apostle; leaped to try the strength of his feet, and to be convinced of the cure; praising God as the testimony of the gratitude he felt. As loud in praising God as he had been in begging.

"Wonder and amazement." Strong emotion of awe, admiration or astonishment. They saw no reason why such an event should take place in that man's life, and wondered, and were amazed, there was no merit in him nor more than before.

"Held Peter and John." He felt the strongest affection for them, as the instrument by which the divine influence was conveyed to his diseased body. "Ran together." To the central point of attraction. On the day of Pentecost, when the Spirit was poured upon the disciples in the upper room, the attention was drawn from the temple service to the disciples; so now the miracle wrought called the attention of all those who had entered the temple at the hour of prayer. "Porch—Solomon's." This porch, 600 feet in length and seventy-five in width, overhung the south side of Jerusalem. It was open toward the temple, but closed by a wall toward the country.

"Men of Israel." To whom miracles ought not to be strange things, having been wrought for you, as a nation, in multiplied instances from age to age. "Why marvel?" Why do you wonder at what has now happened, when so much greater miracles have lately been performed among you?

"God of Abraham." After the error had been exposed, the truth is set forth, as in chapter 2: 15. Peter presents no new religion, no new power, but only the workings of the same God who had done wonders for their ancestors. The Old Testament is the type and foundation of the New. "Hath glorified." Not by this miracle only, but at His baptism and resurrection, by His many words by His death, resurrection and ascension. "Ye delivered." Like a wise physician, Peter probed the wound deeply. The apostle was addressing some of the very people who had clamored for the blood of Christ. "To let Him go." Pilate knew Jesus was innocent and had determined to let Him go. "Hath glorified." Jesus demanded that He be crucified and Pilate yielded to them.

"Holy One." A title which had been used by Christ in the Old Testament, Ps. 16: 10. "Just." See Chap. 7: 52; 22: 14. The word "just" here means innocent, or one who was free from crime. It denotes one who stands upright in the eye of the law. "A murderer." Barabbas, Matt. 27: 21; Mark 15: 7; Luke 23: 19.

"Prince of life." The word rendered prince denotes properly a military leader or commander. In Hebrews 2: 10 it is translated captain. "Hath raised." They were fighting against God and could not but be defeated; Jesus was alive from the dead. "Witnesses." The disciples had seen Christ after His resurrection, and they spoke what they knew to be the truth.

"His name." There was no efficacy in the mere name of Jesus, but the healing power of His name, and power. In this way the word name is often used by the Hebrews, especially when speaking of God. See Chap. 1: 15; 4: 12; Eph. 3: 11; Rev. 3: 4. "Through faith." It denotes freedom from any defect. The cure was a perfect one. "Of you all." You are all witnesses of this and can judge for yourselves. If this man is sound, Jesus is the risen Messiah.

"Trained Bears." Three or four hundred years ago it was a common thing among the inhabitants of Scandinavia and Denmark to catch and train young bears, but were very often used as beasts of burden. It was not strange to see brunt walking like a man with a large bundle strapped to his shoulders. He was also trained to work water wheels and to draw water from the wells. But a more curious use to which he was put was that of watch dog.

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COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

General Trade Conditions.

R. G. Dnn & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: With the unprecedented holiday business ended, transporting facilities are more nearly adequate for regular requirements. Merchandise moves to consumers more promptly, and in the iron region there is less interruption to work because of insufficient fuel. Normal conditions have by no means returned, however, and it will be some time before shippers can safely guarantee deliveries on a specified date. Buying of staple commodities is on a large scale, fully sustaining quotations at a high level, except in the few instances where efforts were made to hold prices above the point warranted by the ratio of needs to supplies. Activity continues at cotton mills, although domestic buying is on a moderate scale. Exporters are bidding freely for heavy goods, but as a rule fall short of holders' views, and little new business is recorded. Jobbing trade in woolens gradually expands, new lines selling fairly at moderate advances over prices prevailing a year ago. Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 3,507,710 bushels, as against 4,818,474 last week and 5,901,095 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1 to date (twenty-eight weeks), aggregate 153,334,271 bushels, against 102,827,549 last season. Corn exports aggregate 1,362,273 bushels, as against 270,236 last week; and 8,807,345 last year. July 1 to date, corn exports are 20,057,624 bushels, as against 102,545,210 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 145, as against 270 last week, 322 in this week last year, 05 in 1900, 302 in 1899, and 323 in 1898.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

Flour.—Best Patent, \$4.00; High Grade Extras, \$4.40; Minnesota Bakers, \$3.25-3.45. Wheat.—New York No. 2, 90¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 87¢-88¢; Baltimore No. 2, 87¢. Corn.—New York, No. 2, 70¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 67¢; Baltimore No. 2, 69¢.

Oats.—New York No. 2, 53¢; Philadelphia No. 2, 54¢; Baltimore No. 2, 53¢. Green and Vegetables.—Apples.—Western Maryland and Pennsylvania, packed, per bushel, \$3.75-4.00; New York assorted, per bushel, \$3.50-4.00; No. 2, all varieties, per bushel, \$3.50-4.00; Fancy Eastern, per bushel, \$4.00-4.25. Cabbage.—New York State, per ton, domestic, \$8.00-9.00; do, Danish, per ton, \$10.00-11.00. Carrots.—Native, per bushel box, 25¢-30¢; do, per bunch, 12¢-15¢. Celery.—New York State, per dozen stalks, 20¢-25¢; do, native, per bunch, 25¢-30¢. Cranberries.—Cape Cod, per bushel, \$7.00-7.50; do, Jerseys, per bushel, \$6.00-6.50; do, Cape Cod and Jerseys, per bushel, \$2.00-2.25. Kale.—Native, per bushel box, 12¢-15¢. Lettuce.—North Carolina, per half-bushel basket, \$1.00-1.25; do, New Orleans, per bushel, \$3.50-4.00; do, Florida, per half-bushel basket, \$1.00-1.25. Onions.—Maryland and Pennsylvania, yellow, per bushel, \$1.25-1.50; do, Western, yellow, per bushel, \$1.25-1.50; do, Western, white, per bushel, \$1.00-1.50. Oranges.—Florida, per box, as to size, \$2.00-2.25. Oysterplants.—Native, per bushel, 25¢-30¢. Spinach.—Native, per bushel box, 40¢-50¢. Tomatoes.—Florida, per six-basket carrier, 43¢-50¢.